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(cont.)

## X Collection

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Oversize
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box indexes.
#50, 51 and 93 are in
box # 5. # 94 is in
box # 4
ES
4/18/11

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Beatriz has it to
show & tell
ES.
4/18/11

Oversize
348B
#149, 153
not listed in
index.
they are in box # 4

#1
X-E415
.6
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# ARGUMENTS

FOR THE PLAINTIFF IN THE CASE OF

## CHARLES T. JAMES vs. ATLANTIC DELAINE COMPANY,

IN

## Circuit Court of the United States,

FOR THE

## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,

NOVEMBER 19, 1866,

By CALEB CUSHING.

PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY J. M. ADDEMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.:
M'GILL & WITHEROW, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.
1867.

X-E 415
.9
.C98
#2

WASHINGTON, *November* 24, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I proceed, in accordance with your request, to communicate to you some explanation of the meaning and uses of the Spanish word "Estero."

I. I begin with citation of what is contained in various dictionaries, in reference to this word.

1. The dictionary of the Spanish Academy (Diccionario de la Lengua Castellana por la Academia Española) defines the word as follows:

"Caño ó brazo que sale de un rio y que participa de las crecientes y menguantes del mar con lo que á veces es navegable."

In English, literally:

"Channel or arm which issues from a river, and which participates in the rise and fall of the sea, with which it is *sometimes* connected by navigation."

This definition is manifestly defective, because it presupposes that an "Estero" is necessarily a branch or continuation of a river.

2. The Spanish Dictionary of D. Vicente Salvá, (Nuevo Diccionario de la Lengua Castellana,) edition of 1863, which contains numerous additions to the Dictionary of the Academy, with special reference to expressions in use in America, to the particular definition of "Estero," given by the Academy, adds the following:

"El estrecho de tierra á que se extienden las mareas que entran en un rio ó en un recodo de la costa del mar."

In English, literally:

"The stretch of land to which extend the tides, which enter into a river, or into a bend of the sea-coast."

This latter definition tends to show that the word "Estero" does not necessarily imply a body of water, either standing or current, or actually connected by navigation with a river, or with the sea.

X-E 415
.9
.C98
#3

# CHOICE FARMING LAND

IN THE ST. CROIX VALLEY,

POLK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,

FOR SALE TO SETTLERS,

BY CALEB CUSHING,

Form card

T. W. GIBBS, Agent.
*St. Croix Falls, Wis.*

MADISON, WIS.:
Atwood & Culver, Printers and Stereotypers.
1875.

X-E441
#4

# GERRIT SMITH'S REPLY TO COLORED CITIZENS OF ALBANY.

PETERBORO, March 13, 1846.

*Messrs.* WILLIAM RICH, JAMES HENDERSON, FRANCIS LIPPINS, JOHN WENDALL, CHAS. S. MORTON, RICHARD THOMPSON, WILLIAM H. TOPP:

GENTLEMEN,—

Your letter is received. You are members of a State Central Committee, whose object is to restore the right of suffrage to the colored people of this State: and, so far as I am acquainted with you, you are yourselves of this description of people.

Your eloquent and affecting letter spreads out your views of my duty in respect to the Convention for revising the Constitution of this State. Passing over every thing else on its five pages, I proceed, at once, to examine its two leading positions.

The first of these is—that suffrage is "the point at issue": and the second—that it is my duty to vote for men for seats in the Convention, "whether Whigs or Democrats, who will pledge themselves" to favor your claim to the right of suffrage.

But the first of these positions is as manifestly untrue, as would be the position, that the eligibility to civil office of ministers of the gospel is "the point at issue"; or, as would be the position, that the eligibility of landless men, or foreigners, to the office of Governor is "the point at issue." The question is not, how we shall get into the New Constitution this one good thing, or that one good thing, or the other one good thing. The true and unspeakably more important question is, how we shall obtain for the people of this State a Civil Government, such as it should be in its object, form, and spirit.

If by the second position, you mean, that I ought not to refuse to vote for a man, merely because he holds Whig or Democratic doctrines, I agree with you. But, if you mean by it, that I am at liberty to vote for men, who think slaveholders fit to administer Civil Government, then I disagree with you. I am not ignorant of the representation, that I would confine my vote, and would have others confine theirs, to members of the Liberty party. Such representation is, however, as false, as it is frequent and industrious. Its design is to convict me of a narrow mindedness and of the spirit of a partisan; and, thus, to strip me of any influence, which I may have, in the choice of delegates to the Convention. From the first, my ground has been, that we are to choose the most suitable men for our candidates, be those men in or out of the Liberty party. My only concern has been, that the men we choose be suited to the work to which we call them:—and, now, to the question—who are the men, that are suited to it?

Were we called on to supply a community with one man to preach the gospel and another to lecture on temperance, we should choose persons adapted to these employments. We should not choose an infidel for the one and an unreformed drunkard for the other. But, we are not to have less reference to adaptation, in choosing men to construct a Civil Government. In choosing them, we are to feel ourselves shut up to the duty of choosing such, as have the head and the heart for this high and holy work. Whom then may we not choose? We may not choose slaveholders. For, whilst the chief intent of God in the gift of Civil Government is, obviously, to provide therein, protection for the poor and ignorant and weak and oppressed, such dependent ones are the very ones, whom the slaveholder makes the victims of his avarice and lust and cruelty. They are the very ones, whose life-blood it is his business to tread out. Whom else may we not choose? We may not choose those, who think slaveholders fit to administer Civil Government;—for such must be well nigh as ignorant, as slaveholders themselves, of the true designs and legitimate duties of Civil Government. The man, who can choose a slaveholder for the work of administering or constructing a Civil Government, does, in that very choice, prove himself unfit for the work.

Deriving my views of Civil Government from the Bible—views, "the preaching" of which on Sundays, as well as on other days, for the last few years, has rendered me even more odious than I was before,—you must excuse me, gentlemen, for declining to vote for those, who think slaveholders entitled either to mold or to administer Civil Government. Slaveholders being the greatest of all pirates, I must contend, that Civil Government owes them none of its honors;—owes them, in short, nothing but its severest punishments.

Civil Government being, in its existing perversions, the heaviest curse and most terrible enemy of the poor, I cannot consent to join you in any course, the tendency of which is to leave it essentially unimproved. On the contrary, my desires are deep, that you should unite your endeavors with my own to bring back Civil Government to its original and Heaven-impressed character. Oh how happy, were every Civil ruler able to say in the review of his official conduct, as Job said in review of his: "I was a father to the poor!" Oh how happy, could God say of every Civil ruler, as He said of one: "He judged the cause of the poor and needy!" Oh how happy, if every Civil Government should "hide the outcast and betray not him that wandereth," and make itself that merciful shelter to the oppressed, and that strong support to the weak and helpless, which God requires every Civil Government to be!

Do you ask me, whether proslavery voters—and by proslavery voters I especially mean those, who vote for slaveholders—cannot be depended on to make our New Constitution all I wish to see it—I answer, that they, who have not imbibed the Bible idea of Civil Government, and who think slaveholders suitable persons for Civil rulers, are as unfit to appreciate the true character and uses of Civil Government, as swine are to appreciate pearls; and are, therefore, totally unfit to frame political Constitutions. It *is* enough for me to know, in order to justify the withholding of my vote from proslavery voters, that the dignity of Civil Government should not be insulted, nor its purity sullied, by choosing them either to construct, or to administer it.

But what right have I to feel confident, that proslavery voters will make the Constitution, in any respect, what I, as an antislavery man, would have it? What right have I to feel confident, that they will go even for universal suffrage? You do not yourselves believe, that they will, unless they pledge themselves, that they will:—and the very fact, that they cannot be trusted without a pledge, shows, that they cannot be trusted with it. You would not require a pledge from William Jay, or William Goodell, or Alvan Stewart. Their *antislavery* character makes it unnecessary—makes it, indeed, unthought of. Be assured, gentlemen, that if your candidates' *proslavery* character is such, that you must exact a pledge of them to go against that character—to go against themselves—you but tempt them to hypocrisy, and but expose yourselves to disappointment, when you exact their pledges. I would, that you were consistent on this point. You would trust no man with your key, of whom you required a pledge not to steal your money. Why, then, should you vote power into the hands of a man, whose pledge you need, that he will not use that power to rob you of one of your most important natural rights? I say *natural* rights—for I indignantly reject the idea, that voting is a mere franchise—a mere gift of Government. It is an inherent, as well as a most important right.

I wish not to be misunderstood. I do not deny, that they who shall, on this occasion, give you their pledges, will redeem them. I only deny, that you are at liberty to trust either them, or their pledges. They, who organized the Liberty Party, did so for the sole reason, that they found that the men, who clung to proslavery parties, cannot be trusted on any question affecting that of slavery. With the members of such parties right is not the rule of expediency, but expediency the rule of right:—and if considerations of expediency prompt them to give a pledge to-day, they may, nevertheless, to-morrow, yield to the stronger considerations of expediency, which shall demand its violation.

But, if I am not allowed to feel sure, that members of proslavery parties, though pledged to do so, will give you back the right of suffrage, of which you have been so wickedly and meanly robbed; how much less can I feel sure,

X-E441
#5

Resistance to Slavery every Man's Duty.

A

# REPORT

ON

# AMERICAN SLAVERY,

READ TO THE

WORCESTER CENTRAL ASSOCIATION,

MARCH 2, 1847.

BOSTON:
WM. CROSBY & H. P. NICHOLS,
No. 111 Washington Street.
1847.

X-E441
#6

[State of Vermont, in House of Representatives.]

# Report

OF SELECT COMMITTEE

# ON SLAVERY

AND AFFAIRS IN

# KANSAS.

Submitted Thursday, October 30, 1856.

X-E441
#7

# To the Electors of the State of New York.

Your candid attention is earnestly invited to the contents of this little sheet, which is issued to you by the writer in behalf of the friends of Universal and Equal Liberty, who assembled in State Convention at the village of Canastota, on the 9th and 10th of September, 1846. Though the form in which this is presented to you be humble, and the auspices under which its contents challenge your sober criticism be lowly and unpretending, yet it is not sent forth without hope, for we remember that this is the garb and these the untoward circumstances under which living, quickening, and saving Truth is oftimes manifested when commissioned to exercise its most absolute dominion over the common mind, and find its finest lodgment in the unsophisticated consciences of men.

Though in striving to apply naked Truth to the naked conscience we can never labor without the inspiration of hope, yet in discharging that task on this occasion, all such feeling is painfully checked and weighed down by fears which we cannot subdue. We write under the abiding consciousness that we are addressing reluctant ears on an unwelcome, and till recently, a forbidden topic. Our misgivings of success arise, not from a doubt of the genuineness, the purity, or the all-importance of the truth we commend to your conscientious scrutiny, but from a belief that nearly all of you are unconsciously leagued in partisan ties which bind you to resist the influences of that truth; and, we know as well from our own experience as from the world's history, that such ties, whether political or ecclesiastical, yield reluctantly, and often but partially, to the influences of reforming Truth;—that the conscience of honest but bigoted men is so framed that they verily think they are doing God good service when resisting, even by brute force, its holy influences. Nor are our fears wholly dispelled by the unnatural and revolting coalition formed by these ties. They continue to be fondly cherished, though they yoke together in party communion the friends of Liberty with the friends of Slavery, the friends of Protection with the friends of devastation to the inalienable natural rights of man, the advocates of the highest honor and the exactest justice with the advocates of that robbery which is so mean, as to rob the poor because he is poor, and so stupendous as to rob him, not of his sheep, his poultry, and his out-door traps, but of the tenderest and holiest ties which bind him to earth, and the most precious means of grace which God has vouchsafed to enlighten his spiritual nature and guide him to heaven. Strange, indeed, that the great adversary of Truth should be able to use a political coalition so revolting to the unsophisticated mind as his most effectual instrumentality to ensnare our fellow-citizens, and cheat them out of their moral principles at the ballot-box! Strange, that so many honest men, imbibed by office or the expectation thereof, should so perseveringly cherish faith, hope and charity towards a coalition so foul as to seek a union of the friends of heaven-descended Liberty in loathed embrace with the champions of hell-ascended Slavery!

If these friends of Liberty were few when compared with the slaveholders in our country, we might feel constrained by prudential considerations to submit to their misrule and endure their bufferings a while longer; but when we remember that their aggregate number in all the fifteen States is somewhat less than the number of voters in this one State, freemen who are worthy of the name, have no apology for that servile pliancy and submission into which they have been so long drilled by their partisan leaders. So too, if the slaves were few, we might in cherishing a laudable, patriotic pride, be excused perhaps in speaking of our institutions as essentially republican, and regarding slavery as but an exception to the general rule of

M. St. C. Clarke Esq
X-E 448
[redacted]
E 1
#8

# REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS AT THE FORMATION

OF THE

# AFRICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY:

*Instituted at Washington, December 28, 1829.*

WITH AN

## ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC,

BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WASHINGTON CITY:
PRINTED BY ROTHWELL & USTICK.—*Spectator & Chronicle Office.*
1830.

1852
X-E 458
#9

# INFORMATION

# ABOUT GOING TO LIBERIA:

WITH

## THINGS WHICH EVERY EMIGRANT OUGHT TO KNOW:

REPORT OF

## MESSRS. FULLER AND JANIFER:

SKETCH OF

## THE HISTORY OF LIBERIA:

AND THE

## CONSTITUTION

OF THE

## REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

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PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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WASHINGTON:
C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER.
1852.

X-E 448

OFFICE OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

#10

WASHINGTON, *March* 14*th*, 1856.

At the late meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, on motion of the Rev. P. Slaughter, of Virginia, the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be instructed at the earliest practicable period, to build comfortable receptacles at least at two points in Liberia; and that for this object a special appeal be made for $10,000.

"*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee also be instructed to take such measures as in their judgment shall be most expedient to test the climate in the interior, by planting a settlement at some suitable point beyond the supposed influence of malaria.

On motion of the Rev. Joseph Tracy,

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Executive Committee to form an estimate as accurate as may be of the expense necessary the present year, on account of the interior settlement, and make a special appeal therefor, privately, to individuals or Societies as they may deem expedient."

The Executive Committee have considered attentively the preceding resolutions, and upon careful inquiry are of opinion that it will be impossible to carry out the purpose of the Directors in regard to an interior settlement, at a less expense than $15,000. Such is the immediate and urgent necessity for the receptacles, that orders have been given to have them ready for shipment in a vessel, with the company of emigrants, which are expected to leave Baltimore on the 15th of May, and Savannah on the 1st of June next. The $10,000 for which the Committee appeal, will, they trust, be immediately supplied. They have had repeated experience in similar circumstances of the prompt liberality of their friends, and in this case expect no disappointment.—The harmony of opinion among the friends of the Society at their recent meetings, both in regard to general policy and the means by which it should be pursued, must dispose all State Societies and all persons interested in the great enterprise of African Colonization, to unite their counsels and means in the execution of the measures so vitally important, recommended in the preceding resolutions. The comfort and health, if not the lives, of many emigrants must depend upon the speedy construction of these receptacles. These interests are too precious to be unnecessarily endangered, and if sacrificed for want of adequate accommodations, the cause of the Society and Liberia will be deeply injured. From the views expressed in the resolutions of the Directors, the Committee believe none will dissent, and with all possible earnestness and emphasis they make their appeal to the several State Societies and to every friend of Africa to aid in carrying them into effect.—The Committee have made positive engagements, and must rely upon the friends of the cause for means to meet them. An increase of emigration should be attended with increasing improvements, and Liberia be rendered more attractive as it grows in population. These great objects should never be separated or divorced in the practical operations of the Society.

The friends of the Society, especially in New Jersey, have cherished for some time the design of establishing a settlement on the elevated country of the interior, in expectation that it would prove more salubrious than that bordering upon the sea; and in compliance with the views of the Directors, the Committee have resolved to proceed during the year to found such settlement, to be done, as they believe, at an expense of not less than $15,000. They earnestly invite contributions for this object. Important measures for the benefit of Africa and her children cannot be executed without money. As trustees of funds dedicated to measures well considered and recommended by the Directors, for the interests of humanity and the regeneration of Africa, the Committee will seek to expend these funds economically for those high purposes. They commit this appeal to Him by whose good providence Liberia was founded and is preserved. The early history of ancient Israel well illustrates the method by which the Supreme Ruler of the World is turning the curse of Africa into a blessing, and working out the great problem of the intellectual and moral elevation of her children. Shall we not reverently mark the signs of the times, and the operations of the Divine Hand; and during our brief life on earth, which is as a shadow, rejoice in the permanency, majesty and beneficence of the counsels and ways of Him, to whom the people of Africa belong, and to whom a thousand years are as one day.

By order of the Executive Committee:

R. R. GURLEY, *Corresponding Secretary*,
W. McLAIN, *Financial Secretary*.

1869 X E 4648
#11

# African Colonization Revived.

## A NEW ORGANIZATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3d, 1869.

At a conference of some friends of African Colonization, held to-day in this city, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the judgment of those present at this conference, it is expedient that there should be organized a society to be known as the New York Colonization Society, which shall be in fact as well as professedly auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

*Resolved*, That the Rev. Drs. Benjamin I. Haight and S. Irenæus Prime be a committee to prepare a Constitution to be submitted to the consideration of a meeting to be called for the purpose of organizing said Society; and that the time for the proposed meeting be fixed by the Committee named in this resolution.

*We, the undersigned*, hereby express our cordial approval of the foregoing Resolutions:

Samuel F. B. Morse,
Moses Allen,
Thomas De Witt,
H. K. Corning,
John N. McLeod,
Wm. C. Alexander, (N. J.)
Talbot W. Chambers,
W. G. T. Shedd,
John A. Stewart,
T. H. Skinner,
William Ives Budington,
William Adams,
John Hall,
Henry Day,

1869

R-E 448

#12

# CIRCULAR.

Rooms of the New-York State Colonization Society, No. 22 Bible House, New-York.

To the Friends of Liberia and Africa:

The Corresponding Secretary of this Society, Rev. J. B. Pinney was, by a unanimous resolution, passed July 21st, 1868, requested to visit Liberia for the purpose of obtaining information in relation to its present condition, wants, and requirements. Taking advantage of the departure of the bark Thomas Pope, then about to sail for Liberia, Dr. Pinney embarked from the port of New-York, August 5th, and after an absence of five months arrived safely again in New-York, having, from September 10th to November 25th, made a personal examination of nearly every settlement in each county of Liberia. His report showed that, notwithstanding considerable advances had been made in commercial and agricultural pursuits, there was a deplorable deficiency of schools; and that, if we hope to incorporate with our colonists the large native population and make them one people, common schools must be extended to them. Earnest appeals were made to him, throughout the republic, for better schools. The condition of the college at Monrovia was feeble from the lack of scholarship endowments to support promising young men who are too poor to pay their own way.

Its more than five thousand slaves landed in Liberia from captured slave-ships, and its over two thousand of the recently freed slaves of the South—most of the latter without the knowledge of letters, nearly all in great poverty—have a special claim on us for the means of education, while the future strength and even safety of Liberia require a strenuous effort to elevate its half million of the native population.

In a personal interview with the Board of Control of the

X-E 448 1

# STATEMENT

#13

OF THE

# New York Colonization Society,

AUXILIARY TO THE

# American Colonization Society,

AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.

NEW YORK:
MACDONALD & PALMER, PRINTERS, 738 BROADWAY.
1870.

X-E 448 #14

# The United States Government, the Founder and Necessary Patron of the Liberian Republic.

Liberia

LIBRARY
MAY 32 1881
DEPT OF STATE

## AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

## American Colonization Society,

JANUARY 18, 1881,

BY

GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.

*PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.*

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
1881.

X-E 448

#15

MAR 10 1883
SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

# THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

## SIXTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.

## AT NEW YORK AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Sunday Evening, January 14, 1883.

Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, *President.*

Sermon by Rev. E. W. BLYDEN, D. D., LL.D., President of Liberia College.

### ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL REPORT.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY presents its Sixty-sixth Annual Report with increasing confidence that the cause in which it is engaged is of God; and that under His fostering care it is destined to work out the elevation of a Race and the redemption of a Continent.

#### NECROLOGY.

Seven of the Vice-Presidents of the Society have been removed by death, viz.: Dr. LEVI KEESE, of Lowell, Mass., elected in 1875; Dr. THEODORE L. MASON, of Brooklyn, N. Y., elected in 1874; Rev. Dr. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, of New York city, elected in 1881; Hon. JOHN FLETCHER DARBY, of St. Louis, Mo., elected in 1854; Ex-Gov. ICHABOD GOODWIN, of Portsmouth, N. H., elected in 1861; Bishop LEVI SCOTT, D. D., of Odessa, Del., elected in 1854, and Bishop ROBERT PAINE, D. D., of Aberdeen, Miss., elected in 1854. Mention is also made of the death, at Ocala, Florida, of Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL. D., constituted a Life Director in 1845. Dr. Pinney was Governor of Liberia in 1834, and that Republic and the Society have not had many to lose who laid them under more lasting obligations, or who more richly deserve to be had in perennial remembrance.

X-E448 [redacted]

MAR 10 1883
SMITHSONIAN DESK

American colonization Society

#16

# EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

The desire of intelligent and enterprising colored people to settle in Liberia, and the voluntary applications from mechanics, farmers, teachers, and preachers for assistance, have greatly increased and are still increasing. These changes seem to demand careful consideration.

The following report of the Standing Committee on Emigration of the American Colonization Society was prepared by the Chairman, Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Addison, and approved and ordered to be printed by the Board of Directors, January 17, 1883:

The Committee on Emigration respectfully Report:

That the work of the American Colonization Society grows in importance every year. The field to which its energies are consecrated is becoming more and more interesting.

Africa has suddenly become an object of attention to the world. It is to-day the cynosure of the nations. Wonderful things are happening there. Christendom is ascending its rivers, crossing its mountains, and traversing its plains. Everywhere in its sequestered fastnesses tread the feet of the engineer, the discoverer, and the merchant. The flag of some European civilization flaps in every breeze. The eyes of statesmen are on it. The heart of the Christian philanthropist beats in sympathy with its wretchedness. The foreign missionary, doomed by the poison that lurks in its treacherous air, finds a grave on its beautiful shores.

Europe is all ablaze at last with interest in Africa. Thus the way is opening for the realization of the hopes which have, for more than half a century, inspired this Society. The grand future, before which our long-tried faith has stood entranced, is now pledged to the Dark Continent. Her exiled children are longing to be there to take part in the mighty movement of

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#17

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#18

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#19

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER:

I have been appointed by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY to take charge of extensive territory, including your honored State. Though a regular itinerant of the M. E. Church South, as any of our Bishops will witness, I, with regular authority from the Church, have accepted this arduous and responsible position in the fear of God. The providential hour for Africa has certainly come. Colonization has done most effective work, which is fruitful and abiding; and, while non-political and non-denominational, it has been eminently a feeder to all missions in Liberia. Out of 104 laboring as missionaries, assistants, and teachers in that Republic, only eight were sent by missionary societies; all the rest are our emigrants or their children.

The plane of our activity is the simple plane of practical Christianity in its holy mission to man, and especially to "AFRICA, with its 200,000,000." Never has the wisdom of the founders of the American Colonization Society appeared in so clear a light as that with which the *wonders of passing events* invest it. Had these men been endowed with prophetic wisdom to direct their *methods* and resources, so as to prepare for the coming events of the strange and hidden but most wonderful and near future, they could not have more *wisely or fully prepared for the supreme issues of to-day*. A REPUBLIC OF COLORED MEN—a full-orbed nationality, recognized by the sisterhood of nations—such is LIBERIA, with a coast line of some 600 miles and about 1,000,000 inhabitants. It is the child of Providence, the crystallized result of wise and Christian effort. The dim horoscope of this infant nation has been tested by time and trial, which have proved and established the Negro, after all, capable of self-government; and that the Negro of our Southern States as a colonist will compare favorably with any colonists of any *color* or any *age*. Their resources and the possibilities of their aggressive manhood and Christianhood are *proved* and established. This is patent to all. Not only the passive but the permanent and the heroic elements have been developed by this *isolated* infant Republic,

X-E 448

#20

# IN MEMORIAM.

## REV. JOHN BROOKE PINNEY, LL.D.

BORN IN BALTIMORE, MD., DEC. 25, 1806,
DIED AT OCALA, FLA., DEC. 25, 1882.

## A SHORT MEMOIR,

PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

OF THE

NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY

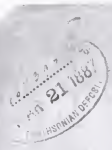
BY

THE REV. J. D. WELLS, D.D.

X-E 448
#21

# ENGLAND AND LIBERIA.

X-E448



# EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

$22

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED JANUARY 19, 1887.

For several years this Society has been specially calling public attention to the subject of the emigration of colored people to Liberia, and endeavoring to bring all the facts bearing on the subject to the notice of the people and the Government, with a view of crystallizing and concentrating public sentiment upon the one great work which we believe this Government should undertake—that of aiding such of the Negroes as desire it to return to the land of their fathers more rapidly and under more favorable conditions than can be done by any private beneficence or by the organized efforts of our own Society: and there is very decided indication of the fact that what has been done by us has not been altogether fruitless. It has been indeed questioned and criticized in no very amiable spirit in several quarters, and as yet the apathy and indifference of Congress have scarcely been disturbed; but a new interest has been awakened in the country, especially among the colored people themselves; and one of the most kindly suggestions in regard to Liberia appears in the late message of President Cleveland to the present Congress. Petitions are beginning to pour into Congress from various combinations and organizations of the Negroes for aid in this noble undertaking. The idea of African colonization is taking a deeper hold of the public mind, and broader views of the whole question are being entertained. As evidence of this we may cite the fact that appeals more emphatic have been made to this Society by the colored people themselves than in any single year before. These appeals come from a class evidently of higher intelligence and character, and they indicate a more serious purpose from a more decided conviction taught by the experience of a quarter of a century that Africa is the proper field for the development of the colored race, and needs this immigration from America more for the sake of the future of that Continent than for the private welfare of individuals.

Petitions to Congress have been sent during the past winter from no less than thirteen States and from the Indian Territory praying for aid to colonization. These have come from the colored people in almost every quarter of the country where the Negro population is most dense.

A recent memorial addressed to President Cleveland, under date of December 20th, 1886, has been received by our Secretary from colored people in the State of Mississippi, setting forth in the most pathetic terms the miserable condition of the Negroes, and the utter hopelessness of improvement which has taken possession of them, and breathing the most earnest prayers that something may be suggested or undertaken by the Government for their relief. And they feel to-day that the most effectual relief will be to send them back to the land of their fathers. A communication of the same purport came to our Secretary under date of January 12th, 1887, in

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#23

OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30th, 1887.*

TO THE HONORABLE THOMAS F. BAYARD,
*Secretary of State of the United States.*

SIR: I had the honor to receive, while at Saratoga, your letter of the 28th of July last in regard to late despatches from Liberia. Absence from home, as stated in my reply, and circumstances which I could not control, have to my very great regret delayed the present answer.

You say in your letter of the 28th of July that some late despatches from the United States Minister at Liberia "report a very unsatisfactory condition of things in that country; and that, in view of the benevolent and active interest exhibited by the Society of which you are the President, and of the responsibility incurred by the promotion of emigration of colored people from the United States to Liberia, it was considered advisable that you (I) should be made aware of the information conveyed to this Department by the Minister Resident" at Liberia. You, therefore, "by the direction of the President, enclosed for my information, and confidentially, copies of such portions of the despatches of Mr. C. H. J. Taylor as relate to the condition of Liberia."

My first duty, Mr. Secretary, is to thank the President for his kindness in communicating, confidentially, Mr. Taylor's letter, the publication of which, on the assumption that the writer was an unbiased witness, and otherwise competent, might have inflicted an injury not warranted by the facts in this connection.

In replying to your letter, it is proper to understand

The American Colonization Society
X-E 448
#24

# REPORT

OF

## Dr. Charles E. Thomson and Prof. Guy N. Collins

TO THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF

## The New York State Colonization Society,

APRIL 19th, 1892.

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Embodying Recommendations based upon their Experience and Observations while in Liberia.

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#25

# TO AMERICAN COLORED YOUTH.

Permit a few suggestions from one long engaged in collegiate and professional education, who thirty years ago trained a class of eminently successful colored youth to the Christian ministry, and who, on the four continents of the earth, has studied the value of educating the capacity of different peoples and the field for its favorable employ.

When Providence has a grand mission for any people, its accomplishment has been entrusted to educated young men to mould and guide those unprepared for it. It was thus when Moses, educated in Egypt, became the leader of the new nation of Israel; it was so when, one thousand years ago, educated Anglo-Saxon youth began to enlighten the rude inhabitants of Germany and England, whose descendants are now the white people of the United States; and it will so prove with the colored population of this country, and the two hundred millions of unredeemed Africa in this time of their special privilege.

For centuries the colored people have not been highly educated or leaders in civilization. This has not always been the fact, and history, which shows what has been done, proves what may yet be. They held possession of Southern Egypt when David wrote, "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God"; when the Queen of Sheba brought added wealth to the treasures of Solomon; and when a princely and learned Ethiopian became a herald of Christ before Paul, the Hebrew apostle, or Cornelius, the European soldier, were converted. The race to whom has been given the wonderful continent of Africa can be educated and elevated to wealth, power, and influence among the nations.

An interesting question of the present age is whether the people of Africa and their descendants in this country have a mission that may outshine the triumphs of man in the past. Conspiring Providences indicate important events. For a century the efforts of Europe to explore Africa have been advancing, and with those of the United States have suppressed the accursed shipment of slaves and opened the door to peaceful settlements. England and America have also joined hands

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Office of the

American Colonization Society

450 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.

Washington, D. C.

#26

Regulations of the Society relating to and governing the assistance it affords to the Colored people of the United States, who desire to emigrate therefrom to the Republic of Liberia, Africa, are as follows:

1st. All applicants for the Society's aid must be certified to as to

Honesty, Sobriety, Industry,
Health, Character, Occupation,

by some well known and reputable citizen, nearest place of residence, or under seal of a Notary Public of the community in which the applicant lives, before assistance can be rendered them. This rule applies to families, clubs, and companies, as every one going must be vouched for.

X.E 448.
#27

# INFORMATION ABOUT GOING TO LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is constantly receiving letters in which the following questions are, in substance, asked. It has therefore condensed the facts in reply, as follows:

*Question* 1. At what season of the year is it best to embark for Liberia?

*Answer* 1. Vessels usually leave this country in the Spring and Fall for Liberia. There is very little, if any, choice between these two seasons of the year as a time to arrive in that Republic.

*Q.* 2. How long is the voyage, and is there much danger that we shall be lost on the way?

*A.* 2. Thirty-five days is the average length of a voyage to Liberia. In seventy years, during which there have been nearly two hundred emigrations, there has not been a case of loss or disaster.

*Q.* 3. What ought we to take with us, both for use on the voyage and after we get there?

*A.* 3. Every emigrant ought to be well supplied with clothing similar to that which he wears in this country. The heat is not so oppressive as in America during the summer. There is no winter in Liberia, but during the rainy season, health is preserved and promoted by wearing flannel or thick clothing. He ought also to have a good mattress and bed-clothes, which he will need to use on shipboard and after landing. If he is a mechanic, he ought to have the tools of his trade. If he is a farmer, he ought to be well supplied with axes, hoes, spades, saws, augers, &c. He should also be provided with cotton-gins, a loom, portable furniture and ploughs, condensed for storage. And, as every family is expected to keep house and live by themselves, they ought to have a good supply of table furniture and cooking utensils. It is not possible to take *chairs*, *tables*, *bedsteads*, and other large articles of furniture with them, as they occupy too much room in the ship. But whatever is convenient and necessary in housekeeping and of small compass, they ought to take. A keg of nails (4, 6, 8, and 10-penny), a bale or two of domestics, and

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#28

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X-E 448

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X-E448 #130

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X-E449
H31

A

# REVIEW [redacted]

OF

## THE BISHOP OF OXFORD'S (Samuel Wilberforce)

## COUNSEL TO THE AMERICAN CLERGY,

WITH REFERENCE TO

## THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY.

ALSO

SUPPLEMENTAL REMARKS

ON THE

RELATION OF THE WILMOT PROVISO

TO THE INTERESTS OF THE COLORED CLASS.

BY

THE REV. PHILIP BERRY,

(Formerly of the Island of Jamaica,)

A PRESBYTER OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

IN THE DIOCESE OF MARYLAND.

WASHINGTON:

WILLIAM M. MORRISON;

RICHMOND, DRINKER & MORRIS; BALTIMORE, JOS. ROBINSON;
PHILADELPHIA, HERMAN HOOKER; NEW YORK, STANFORD
& SWORDS; BOSTON, C. STIMPSON.

1848.

E449.B+
#32

# ADDRESS

OF

# JAMES B. BOWLIN, OF MISSOURI,

TO

# HIS CONSTITUENTS.

*To the Voters of the*
*First Congressional District of Missouri:*

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have deferred addressing you until this late period, through a public circular, in the fond hope that I might have been able, before the election, to have met you, and interchanged sentiments with you personally. That method of presenting myself before you would, I believe, have been preferable to you, and, I can assure you, would have been infinitely more desirable to me. But that meeting, and that cordial and frank interchange of sentiments, so desirable to both of us, is now rendered impracticable by the pressing demands of public duty. I am satisfied it will be entirely out of my power to be with you before the election; and I must, therefore, trust my cause and my defence to those who have known me long and known me well, and who never yet shrunk from a responsibility imposed by duty. My cause is, therefore, in the hands of my constituents.

After a labor of five years in the public service as your representative, you have again generously bestowed upon me another nomination for the thirty-first Congress. This fresh evidence of your approval of my conduct, and my fidelity in the discharge of my duties, is more consoling to my feelings than the plaudits of the world beside. It comes from the right quarter, from home, from those interested in my acts. For this fresh evidence of your approval; for the many other kindnesses received at your hands; for the generous support you have extended to me on so many occasions; for your firm adherence to me through all my struggles in battling for our mutual rights and mutual principles,—I return you all I have to give, and all I know you desire to claim, the unfeigned acknowledgments of a grateful heart.

I have served you in Congress, if not very long, at least through a period not devoid of great interest, in which new questions were constantly springing up before us; and with an eye single to the glory of the country, and a heart fixed upon the advancement of Democratic liberty, I flatter myself I have been able, at all times, to perform successfully the noblest duty of the representative—that of reflecting the sentiments of his constituency. Such is certainly his highest duty, and such has been my constant object and aim; and how far I have succeeded, is to be found only in your constant approval and support. Actuated by the same motives with yourselves, governed by the same principles, and looking to the same objects—the happiness and prosperity of our common country—it is but natural that there should be a mutuality of sentiment between the representative and his constituency. The people, alike from interest, from patriotism, and from the natural instincts of self-preservation, are not apt to err in the pursuit of those great political truths which lie at the foundation of all that secures them alike happiness, prosperity, and liberty; and the representative laboring faithfully to the attainment of these objects, can never dissolve the sacred relations that exist between him and his constituency. It is only when the representative, forgetful of the sacred bond that binds him, and the obligations under which he rests to his constituents, strays after false opinions and false theories, that the tie becomes severed which bound them in one common faith. Entertaining these opinions, and agreeing fully with you in all the essential doctrines of free government, I have endeavored, by struggling for the maintenance of those great principles which are to secure our mutual rights as freemen, to preserve inviolate the sacred relationship of representative and constituent. How far I have succeeded, is for you to determine; and I submit it to your judgment with pleasure, as a tribunal though firm, yet lenient; though decisive, yet just.

After a labor of some years in your service, in the councils of the nation, in which I have played a bold and open, if not a very conspicuous part, it might almost seem an act of supererogation to present myself before you in a circular, and retail to you what you already know. On all the great questions which have been agitated for the last five years, I have defined my views in debate, and perpetuated their remembrance by a vote upon the record. They are all known to you, and must be as familiar as household words; and under ordinary circumstances, a consciousness of that fact should have sufficed. And the only apology now for reiterating in your ears facts already familiar to you, is to be found in the peculiar political circumstances with which we are surrounded—cir-

Printed at the Congressional Globe Office.

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#33

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Printed at the Congressional Globe Office.

XE449
#34

1860 Association.
Tract, No. 5.

THE

# INTEREST IN SLAVERY

OF THE

# Southern Non-Slaveholder.

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## THE RIGHT OF PEACEFUL SECESSION.

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## SLAVERY IN THE BIBLE.

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CHARLESTON:
STEAM-POWER PRESSES OF EVANS & COGSWELL,
No. 3 Broad and 102 East Bay Streets.
1860.

Slavery in the U.S. — Controversial literature — 1860

X-E 449

[redacted]

THE

# AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

#135

Slave-Trade.

THE

## SECRET PURPOSE OF THE INSURGENTS TO REVIVE IT.

NO TREATY STIPULATIONS AGAINST THE SLAVE TRADE TO BE ENTERED INTO WITH THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

## JUDAH P. BENJAMIN'S

INTERCEPTED INSTRUCTIONS

TO L. Q. C. LAMAR,

STYLED COMMISSIONER, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA:
C. SHERMAN, SON & CO., PRINTERS.
1863.

X-E449

No. 4.

#36

# AGITATION—THE DOOM OF SLAVERY.

---

The law of human progress advances on the wave of Agitation. The "ship of state" lazily rolls from side to side in a calm, but proudly ploughs the waters when she flings her canvass to a *breeze*. Rough storms and pelting gales may sometimes tear her rigging, but a "dead calm" delays her in the port till her timbers have rotted. The past history of the world is a vindication of this truth.

Agitation is a law of the universe. Its opposite—stagnation, is an unnatural, abnormal state. In the material world, the continual circulation of the elements, air and electricity; in the social state, the perpetual efforts at change and improvement; in the moral world, the incessant conflict of truth and error; furnish examples of the Agitation to which we refer.

Reform, in its incipient and progressive stages, is Agitation, and Reformers are Agitators. The Southern Reformation, the Abolition of British Corn Laws and Slavery, the Temperance Reformation in Ireland and elsewhere, the English Cheap Postage Movement, the Independence of the United States, the Missionary Triumph in the Sandwich Islands, were Agitations; and Luther, Calvin, Wickliffe, Cobden, Sharpe, Wilberforce, Rowland Hill, Father Matthew, Washington, Bingham, Thurston, were Agitators.

In this regard Christ was the greatest Agitator the world has ever known, directing his efforts as he did

X-E4A9

# The Tables Turned.

## A LETTER

#37

TO THE

CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK,

REVIEWING

THE REPORT OF THEIR COMMITTEE

ON

"The relation of the American Tract Society

TO THE

SUBJECT OF SLAVERY."

BY A CONGREGATIONALIST DIRECTOR.

BOSTON:
CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 WASHINGTON-STREET.
NEW YORK:
EDWARD P. RUDD, 18 ANN-STREET.

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.D76
#38

# FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Douglass Monument
Rochester, N. Y.

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FOR EVIDENTIARY PURPOSES. THIS PUBLICATION MUST NOT BE MARKED IN ANY MANNER EXCEPT WHERE FILE NUMBERS ARE

*Abolitionist*

*Liberator*

*Statesman*

## by Steve Kingston

Five Cents

X-E457
#39
3 - JUN 18
Copy ____ 1963

# LINCOLN: A TYPICAL AMERICAN

AN ADDRESS BY

THOMAS W. CRIDLER

AT THE BANQUET OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB OF BROOKLYN, FEBRUARY 12, 1901

X-E457

#40

# LINCOLN AND THE PATRONAGE

By CARL RUSSELL FISH

REPRINTED FROM THE

American Historical Review

VOL. VIII NO. 1 OCTOBER 1902

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X-E457
3 - JUN 18 1963
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DEPT OF STATE
#41

Prize Oration:

# Why Abraham Lincoln was Successful as an Orator.

William Ramsey Probasco.

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# Nancy Hanks Lincoln

A SERMON

FROM Abraham Lincoln Post
G. A. R. Chicago, Ills.

Delivered at All Souls Church, Chicago,
February Eight, Nineteen Hundred and Three
By JENKIN LLOYD JONES

Reprinted from UNITY of February 12, 1903

UNITY PUBLISHING COMPANY
3939 Langley Avenue
Chicago

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# ABRAHAM LINCOLN

3-JUN 18
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#43

## AN ORATION

By JOHN E. BURTON

of LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

1903

* * * * With other men it was literary achievement; the triumphs of war; the aggrandizement of conquest; the glory of new discovery, or the flight of imagination in the kingdom of Art or Song; but with Lincoln it was character, CHARACTER, CHARACTER. This is why his name grows with each succeeding year. * * * *

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Biography

# Abraham Lincoln

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# The Greatness of Abraham Lincoln

By Frederick Howard Wines, LL. D.

See page 14,172
X-E457

#46

# LINCOLN

## AS THE SOUTH SHOULD KNOW HIM

X-E 457 #47
TRANSFER
113
MAR 16 1944
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# PROGRAM

## A CEREMONY

for the Presentation to the National Trust of the Title Deeds to the Site at Swanton Morley on which stood the Home of Ancestors of Abraham Lincoln.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Rt. Hon. BRENDAN BRACKEN, M.P., Minister of Information.

II. PRESENTATION OF TITLE DEEDS

Col. J. LESLIE, D.S.O., M.C., Donor of the Site.

III. ACCEPTANCE OF TITLE DEEDS

The Most Hon. THE MARQUESS OF ZETLAND, K.G., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Trust.

IV. ADDRESS

The Honorable JOHN G. WINANT, American Ambassador.

*American Embassy,*
*1, Grosvenor Square.*

*February 12th, 1944,*
*12 o'clock noon.*

X-E 457
#48
TRANSFER
113
MAR 16 1944
Serial Record Division
The Library of Congress
Copy

# PROGRAM

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*American Embassy,*
*1, Grosvenor Square.*

*February 12th, 1944,*
*12 o'clock noon.*

X-E457
H49

---

GILBERT CHINARD

# *L'Amérique d'Abraham Lincoln et la France*

X-E457
#50

# Abraham Lincoln

## NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

KENTUCKY

X-E 457
4
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8
12
47
#51

# *Lincoln Memorial*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

X-E 457

#52

# Oration on the Character

of

# Abraham Lincoln

*By*

EVANGELIST BENJAMIN H. JEFFREYS



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Evangelist Benjamin H. Jeffreys

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#53

# PRESIDENT

# ABE LINCOLN'S

# MEMOIRS:

A Pamphlet giving the Favorite Poem of President Lincoln, and an Eulogy of Abraham Lincoln by Harry H. Schlacht, Editor. Also speeches and sayings by Lincoln.

For all U. S. Book Stores, Schools, Colleges and Universities, and all U. S. Men and Women, old and young.

Price 25c

SPRINGFIELD ILLINOIS

#54

*O'er the Land of the Free"*

*"Long May It Wave*

X-E 457

# A TOURIST TRIP

Through

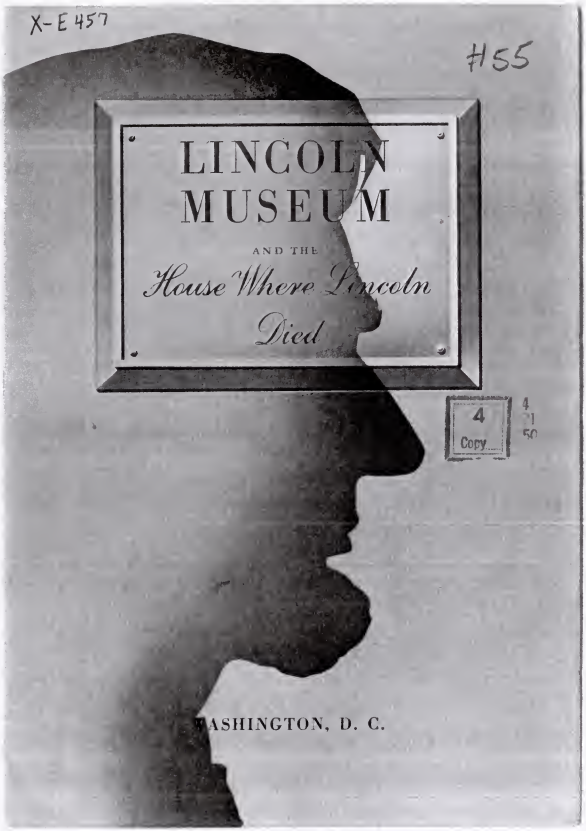
# The Home and Tomb of Abraham Lincoln

AND

# New Salem State Park

X-E457

#55

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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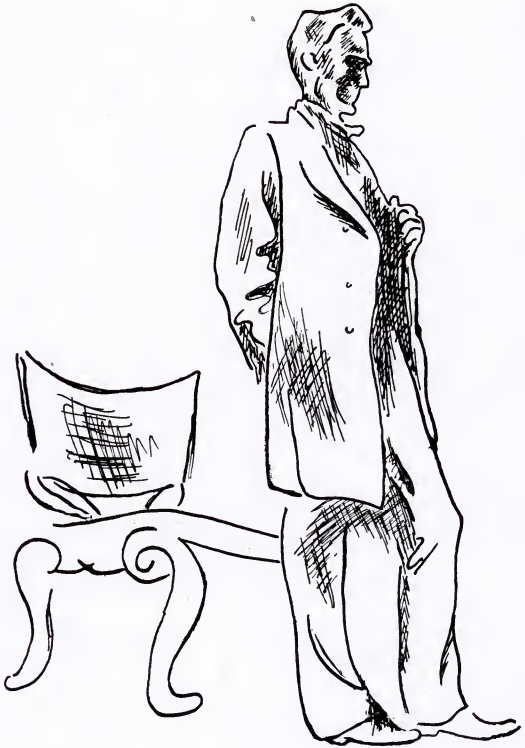
# ABRAHAM LINCOLN

#56



*A Publication of the*

**NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION**

*A Service Organization Supported by Voluntary Contributions*

315 Fourth Avenue New York 10, New York

JAN - 7 1957

X-E 457



# LINCOLN "LIVES" ON 86th STREET

"Daddy, will you help me write a composition about Abe Lincoln?"

Like all good papas, Dr. Joseph N. Nathanson couldn't say "no" to his nine-year-old daughter Marion's SOS on her homework. And that's how an unusual hobby was born.

"Not knowing any more about Abe Lincoln than what I could vaguely remember from grammar and high school," Dr. Nathanson recalled, "I went down to the bookstalls on Fourth Avenue. After a bit of browsing, I decided that Carl Sandburg's "Abe Lincoln Grows Up" was a suitable juvenile. I got on a bus and started to read. By the time I reached home I had decided to become a collector of Lincolniana."

That was eleven years ago. Today, his collection of Lincolniana is so vast that it shows signs of dispossessing the Nathanson family from their large apartment on West 86th Street. Every inch of wall space in the large foyer is covered with Lincoln mementos. There are paintings, woodcuts, plaques, photographs, etchings, including several original Currier and Ives, originals and copies of letters from the pen of the famous American, two rare broadsides showing the route of Lincoln's funeral, a facsimile of the notes of the surgeon who attended Lincoln after the shooting, an unusual portrait on glass, to mention a few of the treasures. One wall, known as the "beardless wall," is devoted exclusively to likenesses of Lincoln before he grew his famous fringe. On tables in the hall are many busts of Lincoln. Here, too, is one of Dr. Nathanson's most prized possessions: a large standing bronze statue signed by the sculptor, Bissell.

The doctor's spacious study is likewise an all-Lincoln room. Two walls are lined with glass-enclosed bookcases containing books written about Lincoln. These are shelved and catalogued by subject matter. For instance, one shelf contains nothing but juveniles; another, Dr. Nathanson calls "Lincoln and the women in his life."

Perhaps the part of his book collection of which he is proudest is his foreign language shelf. He has books and pamphlets about Lincoln written in at least 16 languages. Among these are a biography written in Sioux Indian language by a missionary teacher, one of only 24 copies in existence; a book that Hitler burned, Emil Ludwig's biography of Lincoln, in German; a work printed in Russia in 1867; the only known work in Hebrew about Lincoln, published in Vilna, Poland, in 1873; John Drinkwater's play, in Welsh, and a Japanese text, published in postwar Hiroshima.

Excluding religious figures — Jesus, Moses and Martin Luther — more has been written and is being written about Abraham Lincoln than any other person, according to Dr. Nathanson. While his collection of about 700 books, 1,000 pamphlets, 300 prints, etchings and engravings, and 50 plaques and medallions might seem large for a private collector, he says that it is a "drop in the bucket" compared to library collections of Lincolniana.

Interestingly enough, one of the largest repositories of Lincolniana in the world is in the John Hay Library of Brown University, named for the maternal grandfather of John Hay Whitney, president of our Hospital's Board of Governors. As a young man, Mr. Whitney's grandfather was Lincoln's secretary; under later Presidents, he served

(*continued on page 7*)

—Photo by Ben Greenhaus

**Dr. Joseph N. Nathanson of Woman's Clinic is shown here in the foyer of his home with some of the vast collection of Lincolniana he has amassed in the last 11 years. He is holding the book that started his hobby, Carl Sandburg's "Abe Lincoln Grows Up," which he bought to help his daughter with her homework.**

X-E 457 #58

"I HEARD LINCOLN THAT DAY AT GETTYSBURG"

by William R. Rathvon

X-E457

# ABRAHAM LINCOLN

#59

## SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

*A Selective Reading List*

3 - MAR - 9
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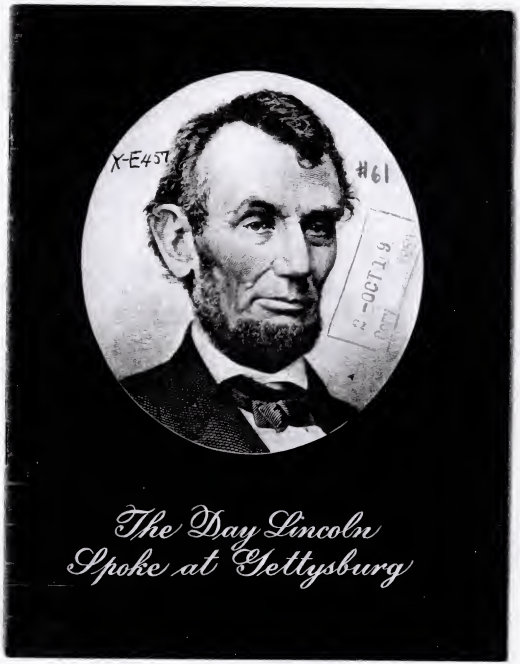
UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE
IN ITALY
*February 12, 1959*

#60 X-E457
4 -AUG 1 8

Lincoln's Farewell to Springfield, Feb. 11, 1861

# SPRINGFIELD

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S HOME TOWN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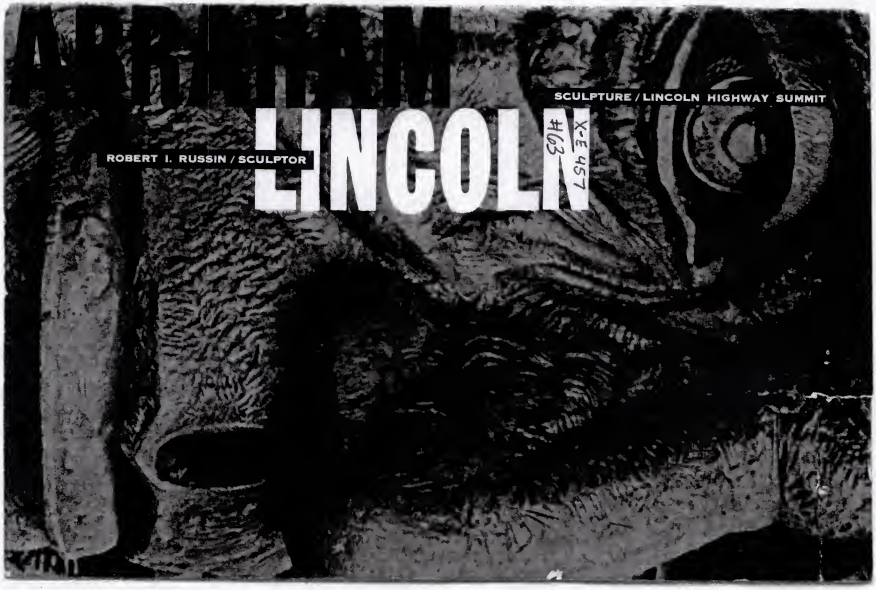
The Day Lincoln
Spoke at Gettysburg

X-E457
#62

# LINCOLN MEMORIAL

BY
Blanche De Good Lofton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ROBERT I. RUSSIN / SCULPTOR
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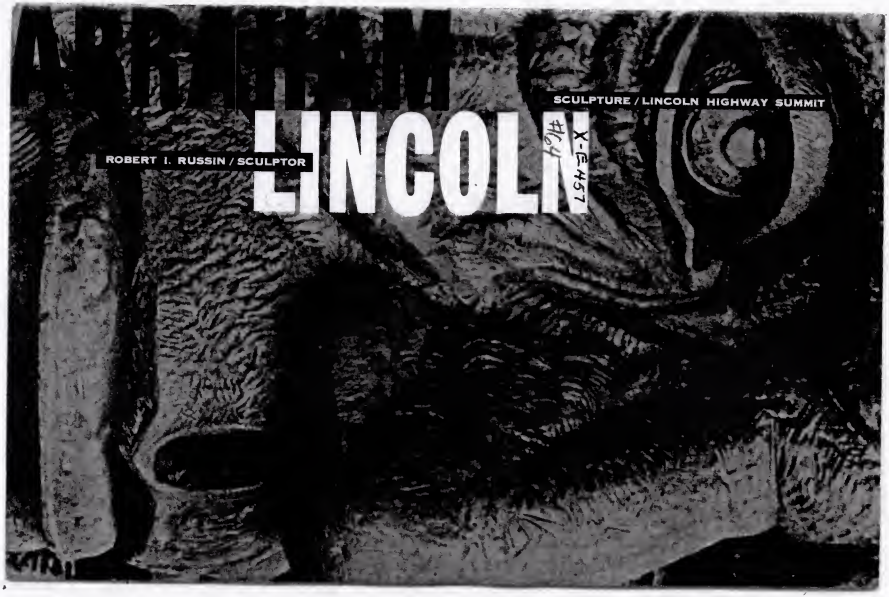
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X-E 457

1 MAR 29
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#66

A MESSAGE FROM

# DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

*President of the United States*

X-E451

#67

# BOOKS ON LINCOLN

TOKYO LINCOLN BOOK CENTER

6 JUN 28 1963
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# リンカーンに関する蔵書目録

November 1961

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#168

# *MARY TODD LINCOLN*

# *A TRAGIC PORTRAIT*

5-JUL 1
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An Exhibition of Eighteen Letters
from the Collection of
Mr. and Mrs. Philip D. Sang

---

*Rutgers University Library*

*April 15 - May 31, 1961*

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1169

LETTER TO THE PRESS
PUBLISHED 26/1/62 "CAPE ARGUS"

"More than a farce"

Sir - According to 'The Times' of London our Republic is out of step with the rest of the world.

Does 'The Times' mean to tell us that the rest of the nations are in step ?

South Africa's terrible crime is its refusal, for the present, of the vote to the Native masses.

Is 'The Times' serious when by implication it tells us, or wants us to believe that Russia's and China's masses have the franchise ?

**Surely not!** To call those countries democracies is more than a farce - it is a lie.

JOHAN SCHOEMAN

Vistas
Hartebeespoort, Pretoria.

---

FOURTH JOINT DEBATE BETWEEN ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS AT CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1858. ENTERED BY ACT OF CONGRESS, 1860.

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH, IN PART:

"While I was at the hotel to-day, an elderly gentleman called upon me to know whether I was really in favor of producing a perfect equality between the negroes and white people. While I had not proposed to myself on this occasion to say much on that subject, yet as the question was asked I thought I would occupy perhaps five minutes in saying something in regard to it. I will say, then, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say, in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race. I say upon this occasion I do not perceive that because the white man is to have the superior position the negro should be denied everything. I do not understand that because I do not want a negro woman for a slave I must necessarily want her for a wife. My understanding is that I can just let her alone. I am now in my fiftieth year, and I certainly never have had a black woman for either a slave or a wife. So it seems to me quite possible for us to get along without making either slaves or wives of negroes. I will add to this that I have never seen, to my knowledge, a man, woman, or child who was in favor of producing a perfect equality, social and political, between negroes and white men. I recollect of but one distinguished instance that I ever heard of so frequently as to be entirely satisfied of its correctness, and that is the case of Judge Douglas's old friend, Colonel Richard M. Johnson. I will also add to the remarks I have made (for I am not going to enter at large upon this subject), that I have never had the least apprehension that I or my friends would marry negroes if there was no law to keep them from it; but as Judge Douglas and his friends seem to be in great apprehension that they might, if there were no law to keep them from it, I give him the most solemn pledge that I will to the very last stand by the law of this State, which forbids the marrying of white people with negroes. I will add one further word, which is this; that I do not understand that there is any place where an alteration of the social and political relations of the negro and the white man can be made except in the State legislature,--not in the Congress of the United States; and as I do not really apprehend the approach of any such thing myself, and as Judge Douglas seems to be in constant horror that some such danger is rapidly approaching, I propose as the best means to prevent it that the Judge be kept at home, and placed in the State Legislature to fight the measure. I do not propose dwelling longer at this time on this

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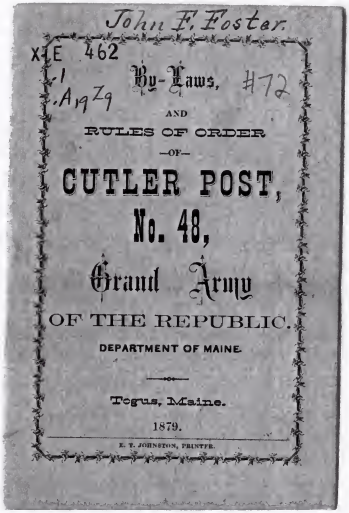
# RULES AND REGULATIONS

## Grand Army of the Republic,

1878.


John F. Foster.
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By-Laws, #72
AND
RULES OF ORDER
—OF—
CUTLER POST,
No. 48,
Grand Army
OF THE REPUBLIC.
DEPARTMENT OF MAINE.
Togus, Maine.
1879.
E. T. JOHNSTON, PRINTER.

John F. Porter. #73
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# By-Laws and Rules

OF

# Phil. H. Sheridan Encampment,

## POST 34, G. A. R.

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1891.

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| AUG. ZOELLER, | Quartermaster. |
| FRED. TAUBE, | Adjutant. |
| FRANK WURTH, | Surgeon. |
| WILLIAM GRIFFIN, | Chaplain. |
| JAMES WORMSLEY, | Officer of the Day. |
| WILLIAM CASEY, | Officer of the Guard. |
| CHARLES ROSE, | Sergeant Major. |
| ALEX. FELLER, | Quartermaster Sergeant. |

## Past Commanders.

E. P. REICHHELM, FRED. HARTMAN.
J. HACKHARTH, AUG. ZOELLER.
E. LOEKLE, HERMAN LEHMAN.
FRED. BLUEM, EDWIN SHARP.
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New Brunswick, N. J.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
LIBRARY.

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## OFFICERS.

*Commander*—JOHN LAWRENCE.
*Senior Vice Commander*—IRA C. CARMAN.
*Junior Vice Commander*—JOHN V. PARSELL.
*Surgeon*—WALLACE W. LABONE.
*Chaplain*—ARCHIE G. YOUNG.
*Officer of Day*—JOHN T. WHITTIER.
*Quarter Master*—STEPHEN A. CANNON.
*Adjutant*—WILLIAM H. HARDY.
*Officer of Guard*—BENJAMIN D. BURT.
*Sergeant Major*—DANIEL P. HARDY.
*Quarter Master Sergeant*—JAMES H. FORMAN.
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NO. 25, G. A. R.,

DEPARTMENT OF NEW JERSEY.

PRESS PRINT

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#79

HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, G. A. R., FOR 1904.
347 OLD SOUTH BUILDING,
BOSTON, Feb. 25, 1904.

Circular
No. 2.

I. The Executive Committee for the Thirty-eighth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic extends, through its Committee on Accommodations, to all comrades and friends who visit Boston during Encampment week, beginning August 15, 1904, the hearty welcome and generous hospitality of this historic city and the old "Bay State."

II. To provide for the comfort of the great number that will come to us entails a vast amount of thought and labor, and, in order that the Committee on Accommodations may arrange the details successfully, all intending visitors, whether organizations or individuals, who desire accommodations for Encampment week, are requested to make application promptly to the Chairman of this Committee, indicating clearly their wishes.

III. The following paragraphs will explain the plans formulated by this Committee, which is respectfully submitted for your information:—

## FREE QUARTERS.

Realizing that many of our comrades will feel unable to attend the Encampment and pay the expense of hiring rooms at hotels or lodging-houses, arrangements have been made to provide for many thousands of such comrades.

No out-door camp will be established; instead of which the Mechanics' Building on Huntington Avenue has been engaged, to be known as Camp "Jack Adams," in honor of our Past Commander-in-chief. This camp will accommodate ten thousand comrades and be one of the great attractions of the National Encampment. If necessary, other large halls will be secured, so that no comrade may be unprovided for.

The Committee will supply mattresses FREE for each comrade, and meals at a reasonable price will be served in the building.

It always happens that the earliest applicants fare the best, and all applications for *free quarters* from Posts must be made officially through its Commander. Individual comrades may apply directly to the Chairman of this Committee. Special cards prepared for this purpose will be sent Commanders of Posts or individual comrades, upon application to Chairman of this Committee. Credentials will be furnished each comrade entitling him to these privileges, which are *not transferable*.

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#180

# ROSTER

—OF THE—

## Department of New Mexico

# Grand Army of the Republic

Dept. of New Mexico
Postcard

## 1905

HEADQUARTERS AT ALBUQUERQUE

*THE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZED 1883*

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#81

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

909 Security Mutual Life Building,

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, DECEMBER 16, 1918.

General Orders
No. 4
Series 1918-1919

I. The National Countersign which will go into effect January 1, 1919, has been communicated to all the Departments and Department Commanders will see that it is properly transmitted to the Posts.

II. Again you are reminded that the birthday anniversaries of Abraham Lincoln and George Washington, February 12 and February 22, will soon be here. All comrades, members of our auxiliary, the Woman's Relief Corps, and all allied organizations should co-operate with other patriotic citizens in some ceremonial memorial service on these days that the young of our land may learn the real love of country, that the sacrifices of these great American statesmen so abundantly teach.

III. Department Commanders, who have not already done so, will select their Department Patriotic Instructors and send in their names immediately to the National Patriotic Instructor, Comrade Geo. D. Kellogg, Newcastle, California. This is an important matter and should be attended to without delay.

IV. Nominations having been made therefor by the Inspector General, the following named comrades are appointed Assistant Inspectors General in their respective Departments. They will report for duty, by letter, without delay, to the Inspector General, Comrade Thos. H. Brown of Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

**ARKANSAS**

C. K. Aldridge, Post No. 9, Siloam Springs, Ark.

**ARIZONA**

C. W. Etter, J. W. Owens Post No. 5, 346 No. 13th St., Phoenix, Arizona.

**CALIFORNIA**

W. W. Savercool (no Post given), 786 14th St., Oakland, Calif.

**COLORADO**

Wm. Butler, Post No. 6, Longmont, Colo.

**CONNECTICUT**

Ira R. Wildman, Post No. 18, No. 27, Town Hall, Danbury, Conn.

**DELAWARE**

William Kelley, Post No. 2, Wilmington, Del.

**GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA**

F. A. Jones, J. B. Steadman Post No. 4, Tallapoosa, Ga.

**INDIANA**

A. D. Vanosdol, A. O. Backman Post No. 26, Madison, Ind.

**IOWA**

T. R. Bickley, Post No. 60, Ottumwa, Ia.

**KENTUCKY**

J. S. Mavity, Post No. 57, Vaubury, Ky.

**LOUISIANA**

T. C. Rogers, Joseph A. Mower Post No. 1, Box 1424, New Orleans, La.

**MARYLAND**

Thomas B. Standfield, Post No. 6, 2022 Penn., Ave., Baltimore, Md.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

William L. Gage, Post No. 86, South Braintru, Mass.

**MICHIGAN**

Wm. O. Lee, Post No. 98, Port Huron, Mich.

**MINNESOTA**

John Gunther, Post No. 8, Old Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

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#82

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

909 Security Mutual Life Building,

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, JANUARY 10, 1919.

{ General Orders No. 5 Series 1918-1919. }

I. My comrades, one country, one language and one Flag should be our watchword. Never again should we drop back into the sordid influences arising from teaching foreign languages and aping foreign customs.

The anniversaries of our two great Americans are close at hand; George Washington, the beloved father of our country, and Abraham Lincoln, the preserver of our Union. Washington, our great prototype, made it possible for the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States to become the greatest documents ever devised by man.

The War of Revolution brought into the field 309,871 Continental soldiers. Their graves were many and the money cost of the war was $135,000,000. Yet it was worth all that it cost, because it made the United States of America free and independent.

The Civil War called to the Colors 2,700,000 men. Their losses were fourteen per cent of all the men engaged. Nearly every home in our land was bereft. The graves of more than two hundred thousand of our comrades billowed the battlefields of the South. The money cost was nearly $7,000,000,000, but it was worth all that it cost, because it gave us a grander and better Union than ever before; because it standardized the American character, and because it gave us our beloved Lincoln.

The 22d of February next, will be the 197th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, and February 12th will be the 110th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. These two great Americans fought for America and served the American people. There was no thought of subordinating a single American custom to that of foreign cast. Their policy was to have one language to rule, and one Flag to float over us.

We have just passed through a great world's war. The Americanism that runs through our veins, my comrades, vitalizes the patriotism and the courage that won this war and placed the American soldier among the legions of the intrepid and brave, and enshrined their names in the brightest pages of history. Hence, let us celebrate our great victory by doing honor and homage to the two greatest of the great, Washington and Lincoln, and let us firmly resolve, henceforth and forever, America for Americans. If the red flag of anarchy or the flag of any unfriendly nation be raised in our midst, crush it as the flag of treason. Then, and not until then, will America be doing her part.

II. Assistant Adjutants-General are again requested to send General Orders and Journal of their last Department Encampment to these Headquarters.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
ROOM 25, STATE HOUSE,

INDIANAPOLIS, Febrnary 14, 1919.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 6

I. The Fortieth Annual Encampment of the Department of Indiana Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Elkhart, Indiana, May 6, 7 and 8, 1919. Announcements will be made later of the hotels where temporary headqnarters of the varions organizations will be established, and the halls where business sessions will be held.

II. *Delinquent Reports.* A few Posts have not sent in their reports and per capita tax for the term closing December 31, 1918; unless these are received at Department Headquarters soon, these Posts will not be entitled to representation at the Encampment.

Some Posts that have sent their Quartermaster's reports and per capita tax have not yet sent their Certificates of Election, giving names of delegates elected to the Encampment. Unless these reports are received, our Roll Call for the Encampment will be incomplete, and confusion is bonnd to resnlt in the distribution of delegate badges. Post Commanders will please see that *all* reports are made out and forwarded to these headquarters.

III. *Price of Supplies.* We wish to call attention to the advance in price of supplies. Copies of our latest requisition blanks have been mailed to all Posts in the Department, but we are still receiving orders for supplies with remittances at the old prices. If you do not have a copy of the new requisition blank, write to ns and we will furnish you another copy.

IV. The circular letter of our National Patriotic Instructor in regard to the proper observance of the following patriotic anuiversaries is just now received:

McKinley Day, Jannary 29th.
Lincoln Day, Febrnary 12th.
Washington's Birthday, February 22d.
General Surrender Day, April 9th.
Grant's Birthday, April 27th.
Memorial Sunday, the Sunday before Memorial Day.
Memorial Day, May 30th.
Flag Day, June 14th.
Independence Day, July 4th.
Thanksgiving Day, last Thursday in November.
Christmas Day, December 25th.
Armistice Day, November 11th, onght to be added.

His suggestion that the observance of these days should not be neg-

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#84

**NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS**
**GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC**
**909 Security Mutual Life Building,**

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, MARCH 10, 1919

{ General Orders No. 6 Series 1918-1919 }

## NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

I. At a meeting of the Commander-in-Chief and members of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration, in conjunction with the Citizens' Committee, held February 24th, 1919, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, it was decided to hold the Fifty-third National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in that city during the week commencing September 7th, 1919.

II. National Headquarters will be located at Hotel Deshler during the Encampment.

III. Ex-Governor James E. Campbell was selected by the Citizens' Committee as Chairman of the Executive Committee to whom all communications should be directed regarding matters concerning the Encampment. He will distribute same to the proper committees for immediate attention. All parties desiring reservations of any character should bear this in mind and act accordingly.

IV. General Orders covering program of events and entertainments for the week will be issued later after more definite information has been received from the Columbus Committee.

V. Railroad rates will not be promulgated until these Headquarters are advised by the railroad authorities from Washington, D. C.

### FLAG DAY

VI. **June 14th, 1919**

"Another year of age is on the banner of the free,
The starry Flag that proudly floats on land and on the sea;
But touch of time has dimmed no star within that azure field,
And still its white and crimson stripes in glory stand revealed.
* * * * * * *

"Amid the mighty nations' flags it holds an honored place,
For on its folds has never been the shadow of disgrace,
And well 'tis known where'er that Flag upon its mission goes
That it is true to all its friends, a terror to all foes.

"Long may it wave and long its stars and stripes in glory shine,
For where it floats, there men e'er find a patriotic shrine.
It stands for strength and sympathy, it stands for truth and right,
And where it goes the eyes of men see Freedom's sacred light."

Department Commanders will take cognizance of this and have General Orders issued urging the comrades throughout their Departments to hold open patriotic meetings, display the Flag in honor of the 142d year of its adoption by the Congress of the United States, and celebrate the day, June 14, 1919, in a becoming manner. Invite our auxiliary, the Woman's Relief Corps, and all allied patriotic organizations and the general public to join in these Flag Day exercises. Secure good speakers and make it a day long to be remembered in patriotic circles.

VII. At the Fifty-second National Encampment the following comrades were appointed to secure a testimonial for Past Commander-in-Chief Orlando A. Somers:

Eli Torrance, Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman.
W. J. Patterson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Cola D. R. Stowits, Buffalo, N. Y.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
ROOM 25, STATE HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 29, 1919.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 7.

I. As announced in General Orders No. 6, the Fortieth Annual Encampment of the Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, will be held in Elkhart, Indiana, May 6, 7 and 8th, 1919. Temporary headquarters of the Department will be established at the Bucklen Hotel. The Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary and the Daughters of Veterans will also establish their headquarters at this hotel.

*Business sessions* of the various organizations will be held at the following places:

Grand Army of the Republic, at the Bucklen Theater.
Woman's Relief Corps, First Methodist Episcopal Church.
W. R. C. degree work in I. O. O. F. Hall.
Ladies of the G. A. R., Lodge Room of B. P. O. E. (Elks).
Sons of Veterans, The Armory.
Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary, Presbyterian Church.
Daughters of Veterans, Moose Hall.

II. Commander-in-Chief Clarendon E. Adams will arrive in Elkhart on Tuesday, May 6th. A banquet will be given at Hotel Bucklen at 6 P. M. for the Commander-in-Chief and staff, and National and Department officials of all organizations.

At 8 P. M. a public reception will be held at the Orpheum Theater.

At 9 P. M. a dance under the auspices of the Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary, at the Armory.

III. *Decorated automobiles* will meet all trains. Boy Scouts will be stationed at railway depots and in business sections, and will be at the service of the visitors.

IV. The Encampment will convene at 8:30, Wednesday, May 7th, at the Bucklen Theater. Members of the Committee on Credentials and other committees will be announced in a later order.

V. *The annual parade* will form at 2 P. M., Wednesday, May 7, and will be followed by an industrial parade. Sight-seeing auto trips for officers, delegates, and others, will follow this parade.

*Campfires* will be held at 8 P. M., at Bucklen Theater and the Armory.

VI. *Regimental reunions.* Heads of regimental organizations should write to Hon. J. L. Harman, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Elkhart, Indiana, stating date and hour on which they desire to hold their reunions.

VII. *Reduced railroad rate.* We are authorized to announce a rate of two cents per mile each way; the distance from Indianapolis to Elkhart being slightly over 156 miles, the round trip rate from Indianapolis will be about $6.27.

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## FORM OF A COUNCIL.

OFFICERS AND THEIR STATIONS.

The officers of a Council of the U. L. A. are: A President, Vice President, Assistant Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, Mar[illegible] Sentinel, and Chapla[illegible]

The P. occupies [illegible] tion in the room; V. P. at opposite end and in fro[illegible] T., at the left hand of the P.; [illegible] at the right hand of the P.; M., near the V. P.; H., within the inner door;

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#87

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States

THE COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF

# IN MEMORIAM

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## Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock

UNITED STATES ARMY

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# ROBERT E. LEE AT FORT MONROE

H88

A young lieutenant of Engineers reported for duty at Fort Monroe on May 7, 1831. His name was Robert E. Lee. A graduate of West Point in 1829, he had first been assigned to Cockspur Island near Savannah, Georgia, where Fort Pulaski was being built. Fort Monroe was, therefore, his second assignment in the United States Army. When Lee arrived at Fort Monroe the main part of the fort had been completed and garrisoned, but the outworks and approaches had not yet been constructed. Lee's superior officer at Fort Monroe was Captain Andrew Talcott, who was away much of the time. Consequently, the young lieutenant was in virtual charge of the construction work.

Very soon after his arrival at Fort Monroe, Lee obtained leave to get married. His fiancee was Mary Anne Randolph Custis of Arlington, Virginia. The bride was the daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, who was a stepson of George Washington. The wedding took place at the Custis home in Arlington on June 30, 1831. Lieutenant Lee brought his wife to Fort Monroe in August, 1831. Their first child, George Washington Custis Lee, was born at Fort Monroe, September 16, 1832.

Lee liked Fort Monroe. His tour of duty there was one of the happiest periods of his life. He admired and respected his chief, Captain Talcott. He enjoyed his domestic life. He was pleased by the social life at Fort Monroe. The Artillery School of Practice was located at the fort. It was an advanced course for coast artillery officers. Consequently, there was a constant coming and going of officers in training. The first Hygeia Hotel, which stood on Ingalls Road between Ruckman Road and the Postern Gate, was a fashionable resort attracting civilian guests from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, and the Deep South. In 1834, Lee wrote to a good friend, "Fort Monroe is a post by no means to be despised." Among Lee's friends and brother-officers at Fort Monroe were Joseph E. Johnston, Benjamin Huger, and James Barnes. In the great war to come thirty years later, the first two would be Confederate generals, the third would be a Union general.

Robert E. Lee was stationed at Fort Monroe for three and one-half years, from May, 1831 to November, 1834. Douglas S. Freeman states that these years were very important for Lee in mastering his profession. He came as an assistant of limited experience; he was to leave fully qualified to direct a large engineering project. Under Lee, the moat was excavated to its proper depth, the counterscarp was finished, the scarp was pointed and the Water Battery was completed. (This latter structure no longer exists, having been torn down early in the present century.) The young Lee also designed some buildings, wharves and fortifications. He so well acquired the art of handling men that when all hands were called out to build a barricade during a terrific storm in April, 1834, he could say, "I never saw men work better."

LIEUTENANT ROBERT E. LEE
Portrait painted by William E. West

To government business Lee applied the same principles of economy he had been taught at home. He bargained closely for schooner hire, and was uneasy when he thought the vessels did not carry as much as they should. He made careful inspections of materials and sought the most favorable time for letting contracts. When additional stone was needed at Fort Monroe he figured he could take the rough hewings at Fort Calhoun and dress them for not much more than half what the material would cost elsewhere.

Fort Calhoun was the name first given to the island fort on the south side of the channel, which is today called Fort Wool. The guns of that day were not very effective beyond 1,500 yards. However, the channel off Old Point Comfort leading from Chesapeake Bay into Hampton Roads is about

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#89

# Edwin McMasters Stanton,

## The Great War Secretary.

### Paper

Read before The Ohio Commandery
of The Loyal Legion,

December 1, 1909,

by

Companion Edward F. Jerome.